APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/604,709	08/12/2003	Chiou-muh Jong		1708

33847   7590   06/23/2006

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2628	

DATE MAILED: 06/23/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _02 May 2006_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-5,7,8,14,16 and 18_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-5, 7-8, 14, 16 and 18_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-4, 7-8, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 1 recites the limitation "said window covering parameters" in the line 21 of the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

The claims 2-5 and 7-8 depend upon the claim 1 and are rejected due to their dependency on the claim 1.

Claim 18 recites the limitation "said new position of human motion" in the line 13 of the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-5, and 7-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Hobgood et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,903,707 (hereinafter Hobgood), in view of Grein et al. U.S.

Patent Publication No. 2001/0033344 (hereinafter Grein) and Phillips U.S. Patent No. 5,368,485 (hereinafter Phillips).

Claim 1:

Preamble is not given patentable weight, since it only recites a summary of the claim and/or an intended use, and the process steps and/or apparatus components are capable of standing on their own; see Rowe v. Dror, 112 F. 3d 473, 42 USPQ2d 1550 (Fed. Cir. 1997), Pitney Bowes, Inc. v. Hewlett-Packward Co., 182 F. 3d 1298, 1305, 51 USPQ2d 1161, 1165 (Fed. Cir. 1999), and the like.

Hobgood discloses a method to simulate an outdoor scene visible window with changeable window covering styles and controllable window covering operation for a windowless room comprising the steps of:

Detecting new position of human motion of a person closest to a motion detector (*e.g., Hobgood discloses a tracking system in column 1, lines 40-60; such as a motorized camera mount with a built-in position tracker of column 2, lines 65-67; to follow an object which is difficult to see of column 3, lines 8-11; to track the location of the user of column 3, lines 15-20; to detect motion in addition to orientation of the video camera wherein the video camera is used to film the action, to capture real world scene/image; see column 2, lines 20-30*);

Creating a sequence of segmented outdoor scene images by remotely (*See column 4, lines 25-30 wherein the camera is remotely connected to the computer via commands from the computer system*) orienting said video camera according to human motion detected by said motion detector (*Hobgood discloses a tracking system in column 1, lines 40-60 to follow a*

moving object, to track the location of the user of column 3, lines 15-20; and the video camera is

used to film the action, to capture real world scene/image; see column 2, lines 20-30), or

creating said sequence of segmented outdoor scene images by segmenting each frame of said

sequence outdoor images based on said new position of human motion (*Hobgood discloses a*

tracking system in column 1, lines 40-60 to follow a moving object, to track the location of the

user of column 3, lines 15-20; and the video camera is used to film the action, to capture real

world scene/image; see column 2, lines 20-30);

Combining each frame of said sequence of segmented outdoor images with said static

image to form a sequence of instant simulation images (*e.g., Hobgood discloses in column 3,*

lines 1-10 combining/mixing the real media with computer generated medium and the computer-

generated images with the user's real environment so that the user visualizes the combined

virtual and real image via a computer monitor);

Displaying said sequence of instant simulation images on said flat panel monitors,

whereby said sequence of instant simulation images show live outdoor scene and is updated in

response to human motion (*Hobgood discloses a tracking system in column 1, lines 40-60 to*

follow a moving object, to track the location of the user of column 3, lines 15-20; and the video

camera is used to film the action, to capture real world scene/image; see column 2, lines 20-30

and Hobgood discloses in column 3, lines 1-10 combining/mixing the real media with computer

generated medium and the computer-generated images with the user's real environment so that

the user visualizes the combined virtual and real image via a computer monitor; Hobgood

discloses in column 4, lines 45-67 allowing the software on the computer to capture, modify, and

display the image on the screen of the computer).

Hobgood also discloses installing at least one video camera at each of selected locations near a place of interest for taking sequences of outdoor images (column 3, lines 20-45) and receiving said sequences of outdoor images for further processing (column 3, lines 1-10).

Hobgood does not explicitly discloses "user manipulation of window covering through said first user interface device and said second user interface device" and "installing at least one video camera at each of selected locations near a place of interest for taking sequences of outdoor images; receiving said sequences of outdoor images for further processing; installing at least one flat panel monitors on the wall, installing a frame molding along the rims of said flat panel monitors necessary for resembling the look of a frame of an outdoor window; installing a device on/close to said frame molding, coupling with the electronic circuit in said flat panel monitors, for selecting application mode from a plurality of available modes of application; analyzing structure of outdoor windows of at least two different styles for storing window data representing said outdoor windows in a memory device, said data is characterized by window parameters, comprising enumerated values of, grid numbers, close operation knob, number of panels and size of said outdoor windows; installing a first user interface device on/close to said frame molding, coupling with said electronic circuit, for initiating and acknowledging initial setup regarding to preferred window and window covering to be displayed; providing a first software program, coupled with said first user interface device, therein said window parameters and said window covering parameters are used as data for interactively guiding a user to achieve said initial setup; constructing fixed window image for outdoor window selected in said initial setup; analyzing structure of window coverings of at least two different types/styles for storing window covering data representing said window coverings in said memory device, said window

covering data is characterized by pleat image tokens together with end pleat position

representing window covering opened at various pleat covering ratios, or by leaf image tokens

representing leaves at various openness angles together with various end leaf position

representing various leaf covering ratios, and by window covering parameters, comprising

enumerated values of, types, styles, colors, sizes, pleat numbers and leaf numbers of said

window coverings; installing a second user interface device on/close to said frame molding for

interactively changing openness and end position of displaying window covering; providing a

second software program, coupled with said second user interface, for the user action of said

interactively changing the openness and end position of displaying window covering;

constructing window covering image for outdoor window covering selected in said initial setup

and said window covering image for new openness or new end position of displaying window

covering and superimposing said window covering image on said fixed window image for

forming a static image."

Grein discloses "user manipulation of window covering through said first user interface

device and said second user interface device" (Paragraph 0038 and 0045).

Grein discloses installing at least one video camera at each of selected locations near a

place of interest for taking sequences of outdoor images (See Paragraph 0032-0034 wherein

video camera are installed to capture building, lobby, fountain, etc. and to capture a view of

scenes outside of the interior wall; see Paragraph 0045);

Receiving said sequences of outdoor images for further processing (Grein discloses

displaying separate images or forming parts of changing geometric patterns or other aesthetically

chosen schemes);

Installing at least one flat panel monitors on the wall (Grein Paragraph 0030);

Installing a frame molding along the rims of said flat panel monitors necessary for resembling the look of a frame of an outdoor window (Paragraph 0038);

Installing a device on/close to said frame molding, coupling with the electronic circuit in said flat panel monitors, for selecting application mode from a plurality of available modes of application (*Paragraph 0043 wherein a switch located on the VR Portrait housing can perform switching back and forth between external and internal audio and video sources*).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to have combined Grein's teaching into Hobgood's method because both Grein and Hobgood disclose the claim limitation of installing at least one video camera at each of selected locations near a place of interest for taking sequences of outdoor images (column 3, lines 20-45) and receiving said sequences of outdoor images for further processing (column 3, lines 1-10).

One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combined with references of Grein and Hobgood to have mounted the monitor on the wall and put decorations around the monitor to display the augmented reality images (Hobgood column 3, lines 1-10 and Grein Paragraph 0043).

Hobgood and Grein are silent to the claim limitation of "analyzing structure of outdoor windows of at least two different styles for storing window data representing said outdoor windows in a memory device, said data is characterized by window parameters, comprising enumerated values of, grid numbers, close operation knob, number of panels and size of said outdoor windows; installing a first user interface device on/close to said frame molding, coupling with said electronic circuit, for initiating and acknowledging initial setup regarding to preferred

window and window covering to be displayed; providing a first software program, coupled with

said first user interface device, therein said window parameters and said window covering

parameters are used as data for interactively guiding a user to achieve said initial setup;

constructing fixed window image for outdoor window selected in said initial setup; analyzing

structure of window coverings of at least two different types/styles for storing window covering

data representing said window coverings in said memory device, said window covering data is

characterized by pleat image tokens together with end pleat position representing window

covering opened at various pleat covering ratios, or by leaf image tokens representing leaves at

various openness angles together with various end leaf position representing various leaf

covering ratios, and by window covering parameters, comprising enumerated values of, types,

styles, colors, sizes, pleat numbers and leaf numbers of said window coverings; installing a

second user interface device on/close to said frame molding for interactively changing openness

and end position of displaying window covering; providing a second software program, coupled

with said second user interface, for the user action of said interactively changing the openness

and end position of displaying window covering; constructing window covering image for

outdoor window covering selected in said initial setup and said window covering image for new

openness or new end position of displaying window covering and superimposing said window

covering image on said fixed window image for forming a static image".

Phillips discloses analyzing structure of outdoor windows of at least two different styles

(e.g., column 5, lines 40-45 and Fig. 4) for storing window data representing said outdoor

windows in a memory device (Fig. 12; column 9, lines 40-67), said data is characterized by

window parameters, comprising enumerated values of, grid numbers, close operation knob, number of panels and size of said outdoor windows (e.g., Phillips Figs. 1-18);

Installing a first user interface device on/close to said frame molding, coupling with said electronic circuit, for initiating and acknowledging initial setup regarding to preferred window and window covering to be displayed (e.g., Figs. 1-18; and column 5-6);

Providing a first software program, coupled with said first user interface device, therein said window parameters and said window covering parameters are used as data for interactively guiding a user to achieve said initial setup (e.g., Phillips column 4, lines 65-67 and column 5, lines 1-67 and Figs. 1-18);

Constructing fixed window image for outdoor window selected in said initial setup (Phillips column 6, lines 6-25 and column 7, lines 30-45);

Analyzing structure of window coverings of at least two different types/styles for storing window covering data representing said window coverings in said memory device, said window covering data is characterized by pleat image tokens together with end pleat position representing window covering opened at various pleat covering ratios, or by leaf image tokens representing leaves at various openness angles together with various end leaf position representing various leaf covering ratios, and by window covering parameters, comprising enumerated values of, types, styles, colors, sizes, pleat numbers and leaf numbers of said window coverings (Figs. 1-18);

Installing a second user interface device on/close to said frame molding for interactively changing openness and end position of displaying window covering (e.g., column 8, lines 45-65 and figs. 1-18);

Providing a second software program, coupled with said second user interface, for the user action of said interactively changing the openness and end position of displaying window covering (column 8, lines 45-65 and Figs. 1-18);

Constructing window covering image for outdoor window covering selected in said initial setup and said window covering image for new openness or new end position of displaying window covering (column 8, lines 45-65 and Figs. 1-18); and superimposing said window covering image on said fixed window image for forming a static image (column 8, lines 45-65 and Figs. 1-18).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to have combined Phillips's teaching into Hobgood and Grein's method because Grein teaches a digital camera for security and surveillance wherein the VR Portrait of Grein function as a video source much like a real window allowing a person to have a view of scenes outside of the interior wall and the VR Portait of Grein allows scenery outside the interior wall to be displayed (See Grein Paragraph 0045) and Grein also discloses the use of changeable frames and decorative frames surrounding living environment (See Grein Paragraph 0038) and therefore Grein suggests the claim limitation.

One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to have incorporated Phillips's teaching because window covering images can be combined with the real scenery image frame captured by the video camera in such a way that the static image and the dynamic image are combined to form the augmented reality scenery as taught by Hobgood (column 3, lines 1-10) and the VR Portrait image is formed by combining the real live image with the static image frame of the window covering according to Grein Paragraph 0038 and 0045.

Claim 2:

Phillips further disclose the claim limitations that said window coverings are classified

into: leaf window coverings characterized as having leaves, wherein the controlling operation

changes the openness angles of leaves and end leaf positions, said leaf window coverings

include, but not limited to horizontal blinds, vertical blinds, and pleat window coverings

characterized as having pleats, but no leaves, wherein the controlling operation expands/retreats

all pleats and moves end pleats to new positions, said pleat window coverings include, but not

limited to shades, curtains of different styles, valance and drape combination and window panels

(See for example, Phillips Figs. 1-18).

Claim 3:

Hobgood further disclose the claim limitations that said motion detector, mounted on the

rim of said panel monitors or a location on the wall which is close to said panel monitors, for

detecting human position and movement in front of said panel monitors (*Hobgood discloses a*

tracking system in column 1, lines 40-60 to follow a moving object, to track the location of the

user of column 3, lines 15-20; and the video camera is used to film the action, to capture real

world scene/image; see column 2, lines 20-30 and Hobgood discloses in column 3, lines 1-10

combining/mixing the real media with computer generated medium and the computer-generated

images with the user's real environment so that the user visualizes the combined virtual and real

image via a computer monitor; Hobgood discloses in column 4, lines 45-67 allowing the

software on the computer to capture, modify, and display the image on the screen of the

computer).

Claim 4:

Hobgood further disclose the claim limitations that receiving a sequence of outdoor scene

images by aiming said video camera at a preset default direction; changing direction of sight of

said controllable motor-driven video camera based on the sideward movement of a viewer in

front of said panel monitors detected by said motion detector; and changing the zoom of said

video camera based on the distance between a viewer to said panel monitors detected by said

motion detector (*Hobgood discloses a tracking system in column 1, lines 40-60 to follow a*

moving object, to track the location of the user of column 3, lines 15-20; and the video camera is

used to film the action, to capture real world scene/image; see column 2, lines 20-30 and

Hobgood discloses in column 3, lines 1-10 combining/mixing the real media with computer

generated medium and the computer-generated images with the user's real environment so that

the user visualizes the combined virtual and real image via a computer monitor; Hobgood

discloses in column 4, lines 45-67 allowing the software on the computer to capture, modify, and

display the image on the screen of the computer).

Claim 5:

Grein and Phillips further discloses the first user interface device and the second user

interface device used for creating said sequence of instant simulation images (Grein Paragraph

0038, 0045 and Phillips Figs. 1-18).

Claim 7:

Grein and Phillips further discloses repeating operation of the first user interface device interrupting said displaying said sequence of instant simulation images causing reconstruction of said window covering image and resuming said displaying after operation of said acknowledging (Grein Paragraph 0038, 0045 and Phillips Figs. 1-18).

Claim 8:

Grein and Phillips further discloses repeating operation of said second user interface creating new openness angle of leaves of window covering in display, consequently forcing reconstruction of new said window covering image and new end leaf position or new end pleat position for different covering ratio of window covering in display, consequently forcing reconstruction of new said window covering image (Grein Paragraph 0038, 0045 and Phillips Figs. 1-18).

Claims 14 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hobgood et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,903,707 (hereinafter Hobgood), in view of Grein et al. U.S. Patent Publication No. 2001/0033344 (hereinafter Grein) and Phillips U.S. Patent No. 5,368,485 (hereinafter Phillips).

Claim 14:

Preamble is not given patentable weight, since it only recites a summary of the claim and/or an intended use, and the process steps and/or apparatus components are capable of standing on their own; see Rowe v. Dror, 112 F. 3d 473, 42 USPQ2d 1550 (Fed. Cir. 1997),

Pitney Bowes, Inc. v. Hewlett-Packward Co., 182 F. 3d 1298, 1305, 51 USPQ2d 1161, 1165 (Fed. Cir. 1999), and the like.

Hobgood discloses an outdoor window simulation system for simulating an outdoor scene visible window with changeable window covering styles and controllable window covering operation for a windowless room comprising:

A video signal receiver for receiving a sequence of outdoor scene images (*e.g., Hobgood discloses a tracking system in column 1, lines 40-60; such as a motorized camera mount with a built-in position tracker of column 2, lines 65-67; to follow an object which is difficult to see of column 3, lines 8-11; to track the location of the user of column 3, lines 15-20; to detect motion in addition to orientation of the video camera wherein the video camera is used to film the action, to capture real world scene/image; see column 2, lines 20-30*);

A motion detector for detecting new position of a person closest to said motion detector (*e.g., Hobgood discloses a tracking system in column 1, lines 40-60; such as a motorized camera mount with a built-in position tracker of column 2, lines 65-67; to follow an object which is difficult to see of column 3, lines 8-11; to track the location of the user of column 3, lines 15-20; to detect motion in addition to orientation of the video camera wherein the video camera is used to film the action, to capture real world scene/image; see column 2, lines 20-30*);

A remotely controllable motor-driven video camera responding to human motion signal for changing zoom and camera aiming direction (*See column 4, lines 25-30 wherein the camera is remotely connected to the computer via commands from the computer system; Hobgood discloses a tracking system in column 1, lines 40-60 to follow a moving object, to track the*

location of the user of column 3, lines 15-20; and the video camera is used to film the action, to

capture real world scene/image; see column 2, lines 20-30), or a software program performing

digital zoom for each frame of said sequence of outdoor scene images according to human

motion detected by said motion detector (*Hobgood discloses a tracking system in column 1,*

lines 40-60 to follow a moving object, to track the location of the user of column 3, lines 15-20;

and the video camera is used to film the action, to capture real world scene/image; see column 2,

lines 20-30);

An image processing unit coupled to said video signal receiver said first user interface

said second user interface, said third user interface and said motion detector for

construction/reconstruction of sequence of instant simulation images (*e.g., Hobgood discloses in*

column 3, lines 1-10 combining/mixing the real media with computer generated medium and the

computer-generated images with the user's real environment so that the user visualizes the

combined virtual and real image via a computer monitor; Hobgood discloses a tracking system

in column 1, lines 40-60 to follow a moving object, to track the location of the user of column 3,

lines 15-20; and the video camera is used to film the action, to capture real world scene/image;

see column 2, lines 20-30 and Hobgood discloses in column 3, lines 1-10 combining/mixing the

real media with computer generated medium and the computer-generated images with the user's

real environment so that the user visualizes the combined virtual and real image via a computer

monitor; Hobgood discloses in column 4, lines 45-67 allowing the software on the computer to

capture, modify, and display the image on the screen of the computer).

Hobgood also discloses installing at least one video camera at each of selected locations near a place of interest for taking sequences of outdoor images (column 3, lines 20-45) and receiving said sequences of outdoor images for further processing (column 3, lines 1-10).

Hobgood does not explicitly discloses "a memory for storing window structure information representing at least two different types and window covering information representing at least two different types; a first user interface device for selecting window type/style and window covering type/style of user's choice from said memory device; a second user interface device for the operation of moving end leaf position or end pleat position; a third user interface device for the operation of changing leaf openness angle; at least one panel monitors mountable on the wall for displaying said sequence of simulation images; a frame molding installed along the rims of said flat panel monitors necessary for resembling the look of a frame of an outdoor window and a switch device coupled to said flat panel monitors for selecting other modes of non-simulation applications as television display, computer monitor, DVD display monitor, or any combination thereof."

Grein discloses at least one panel monitors mountable on the wall for displaying said sequence of simulation images (Grein Paragraph 0030);

a frame molding installed along the rims of said flat panel monitors necessary for resembling the look of a frame of an outdoor window (Paragraph 0038);

a switch device coupled to said flat panel monitors for selecting other modes of non-simulation applications as television display, computer monitor, DVD display monitor, or any combination thereof (*Paragraph0034, 0042-0045 wherein a switch located on the VR Portrait*

housing can perform switching back and forth between external and internal audio and video

sources).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to have combined

Grein's teaching into Hobgood's method because both Grein and Hobgood disclose the claim

limitation of a video signal receiver for receiving a sequence of outdoor scene images (Hobgood

column 3, lines 20-45 and Grein Paragraph 0045).

One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combined with

references of Grein and Hobgood to have mounted the monitor on the wall and put decorations

around the monitor to display the augmented reality images (Hobgood column 3, lines 1-10 and

Grein Paragraph 0043).

Hobgood and Grein are silent to the claim limitation of "a memory for storing window

structure information representing at least two different types and window covering information

representing at least two different types; a first user interface device for selecting window

type/style and window covering type/style of user's choice from said memory device; a second

user interface device for the operation of moving end leaf position or end pleat position; a third

user interface device for the operation of changing leaf openness angle".

Phillips discloses a memory for storing window structure information representing at

least two different types and window covering information representing at least two different

types (e.g., column 5, lines 40-45 and Fig. 4; Fig. 12; column 9, lines 40-67), a first user

interface device for selecting window type/style and window covering type/style of user's choice

from said memory device (e.g., Figs. 1-18; and column 5-6); a second user interface device for

the operation of moving end leaf position or end pleat position (e.g., column 4, lines 65-67 and

column 5, lines 1-67 and Figs. 1-18); a third user interface device for the operation of changing

leaf openness angle (column 6, lines 6-25 and column 7, lines 30-45);

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to have combined

Phillips's teaching into Hobgood and Grein's method because Grein teaches a digital camera for

security and surveillance wherein the VR Portrait of Grein function as a video source much like a

real window allowing a person to have a view of scenes outside of the interior wall and the VR

Portait of Grein allows scenery outside the interior wall to be displayed (See Grein Paragraph

0045) and Grein also discloses the use of changeable frames and decorative frames surrounding

living environment (See Grein Paragraph 0038) and therefore Grein suggests the claim

limitation.

One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to have incorporated

Phillips's teaching because window covering images can be combined with the real scenery

image frame captured by the video camera in such a way that the static image and the dynamic

image are combined to form the augmented reality scenery as taught by Hobgood (column 3,

lines 1-10) and the VR Portrait image is formed by combining the real live image with the static

image frame of the window covering according to Grein Paragraph 0038 and 0045.

Claim 16:

Grein further discloses the claim limitation of the flat panel monitors equipped with TV

tuner and control circuit for receiving and displaying television programs (e.g., Paragraph 0043

and 0034).

Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hobgood et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,903,707 (hereinafter Hobgood), in view of Grein et al. U.S. Patent Publication No. 2001/0033344 (hereinafter Grein) and Element et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,532,5600 (hereinafter Element) and Baughman U.S. Patent No. 5,191,748 (hereinafter Baughman).

Claim 18:

Preamble is not given patentable weight, since it only recites a summary of the claim and/or an intended use, and the process steps and/or apparatus components are capable of standing on their own; see Rowe v. Dror, 112 F. 3d 473, 42 USPQ2d 1550 (Fed. Cir. 1997), Pitney Bowes, Inc. v. Hewlett-Packward Co., 182 F. 3d 1298, 1305, 51 USPQ2d 1161, 1165 (Fed. Cir. 1999), and the like.

Hobgood discloses an outdoor window simulation apparatus comprising:

A video signal receiver for receiving a sequence of outdoor scene images from outdoor location of interest (*e.g., Hobgood discloses a tracking system in column 1, lines 40-60; such as a motorized camera mount with a built-in position tracker of column 2, lines 65-67; to follow an object which is difficult to see of column 3, lines 8-11; to track the location of the user of column 3, lines 15-20; to detect motion in addition to orientation of the video camera wherein the video camera is used to film the action, to capture real world scene/image; see column 2, lines 20-30*);

A motion detector for detecting new position of a person closest to said flat display monitors (*e.g., Hobgood discloses a tracking system in column 1, lines 40-60; such as a motorized camera mount with a built-in position tracker of column 2, lines 65-67; to follow an object which is difficult to see of column 3, lines 8-11; to track the location of the user of column*

3, lines 15-20; to detect motion in addition to orientation of the video camera wherein the video camera is used to film the action, to capture real world scene/image; see column 2, lines 20-30);

A remotely controllable motor-driven video camera responding to human motion signal for changing zoom and camera aiming direction (*See column 4, lines 25-30 wherein the camera is remotely connected to the computer via commands from the computer system*; *Hobgood discloses a tracking system in column 1, lines 40-60 to follow a moving object, to track the location of the user of column 3, lines 15-20; and the video camera is used to film the action, to capture real world scene/image; see column 2, lines 20-30*), or a software program performing digital zoom for each frame of said sequence of outdoor scene images according to human motion detected by said motion detector (*Hobgood discloses a tracking system in column 1, lines 40-60 to follow a moving object, to track the location of the user of column 3, lines 15-20; and the video camera is used to film the action, to capture real world scene/image; see column 2, lines 20-30*);

An image processing unit for segmenting each frame of said sequence of outdoor scene images based on said new position of human motion into said sequence of segmented outdoor scene images (*e.g., Hobgood discloses in column 3, lines 1-10 combining/mixing the real media with computer generated medium and the computer-generated images with the user's real environment so that the user visualizes the combined virtual and real image via a computer monitor*; *Hobgood discloses a tracking system in column 1, lines 40-60 to follow a moving object, to track the location of the user of column 3, lines 15-20; and the video camera is used to film the action, to capture real world scene/image; see column 2, lines 20-30 and Hobgood discloses in column 3, lines 1-10 combining/mixing the real media with computer generated*

medium and the computer-generated images with the user's real environment so that the user visualizes the combined virtual and real image via a computer monitor; Hobgood discloses in column 4, lines 45-67 allowing the software on the computer to capture, modify, and display the image on the screen of the computer).

Hobgood does not explicitly discloses "a motor driven window covering mounted on the wall for covering said flat display monitors; a control mechanism for controlling operations of said motor driven window covering; a frame molding installed along the rims of said flat display monitors necessary for resembling the look of a frame of an outdoor window and a device controller for controlling the operation of said flat display monitor, coupled to said control mechanism, simultaneously controlling the operations of said flat display monitor and window covering in a synchronized manner."

Grein discloses at least one panel monitors mountable on the wall for displaying said sequence of simulation images (Grein Paragraph 0030);

a frame molding installed along the rims of said flat display monitors necessary for resembling the look of a frame of an outdoor window (Paragraph 0038 and 0045);

a device controller for controlling the operation of said flat display monitor, coupled to said control mechanism, simultaneously controlling the operations of said flat display monitor and window covering in a synchronized manner (*Paragraph0034, 0042-0045 wherein a switch located on the VR Portrait housing can perform switching back and forth between external and internal audio and video sources*).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to have combined Grein's teaching into Hobgood's method because both Grein and Hobgood disclose the claim

limitation of a video signal receiver for receiving a sequence of outdoor scene images (Hobgood column 3, lines 20-45 and Grein Paragraph 0045).

One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combined with references of Grein and Hobgood to have mounted the monitor on the wall and put decorations around the monitor to display the augmented reality images (Hobgood column 3, lines 1-10 and Grein Paragraph 0043).

Hobgood and Grein are silent to the claim limitation of "a motor driven window covering mounted on the wall for covering said flat display monitors; a control mechanism for controlling operations of said motor driven window covering".

Element discloses a motor driven window covering mounted on the wall for covering said flat display monitors; a control mechanism for controlling operations of said motor driven window covering (See Element column 1, lines 15-25 and Fig. 8);

Baughman discloses a motor driven window covering mounted on the wall for covering said flat display monitors; a control mechanism for controlling operations of said motor driven window covering (See Baughman column 3, lines 25-46); and a device controller for controlling the operation of said flat display monitor, coupled to said control mechanism, simultaneously controlling the operations of said flat display monitor and window covering in a synchronized manner (Baughman column 3, lines 25-46).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to have combined Element and/or Baughman's teaching into Hobgood and Grein's method because Grein teaches a digital camera for security and surveillance wherein the VR Portrait of Grein function as a video source much like a real window allowing a person to have a view of scenes outside of the interior

wall and the VR Portait of Grein allows scenery outside the interior wall to be displayed (See

Grein Paragraph 0045) on the shade display (Baughman column 3, lines 25-46), which is motor-

driven and can be simultaneously controlled, and Grein also discloses the use of changeable

frames and decorative frames surrounding living environment (See Grein Paragraph 0038) and

therefore Grein suggests the claim limitation.

One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to have incorporated

Phillips's teaching because window covering images can be combined with the real scenery

image frame captured by the video camera in such a way that the static image and the dynamic

image are combined to form the augmented reality scenery as taught by Hobgood (column 3,

lines 1-10) and the VR Portrait image is formed by combining the real live image with the static

image frame of the window covering according to Grein Paragraph 0038 and 0045.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this

Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

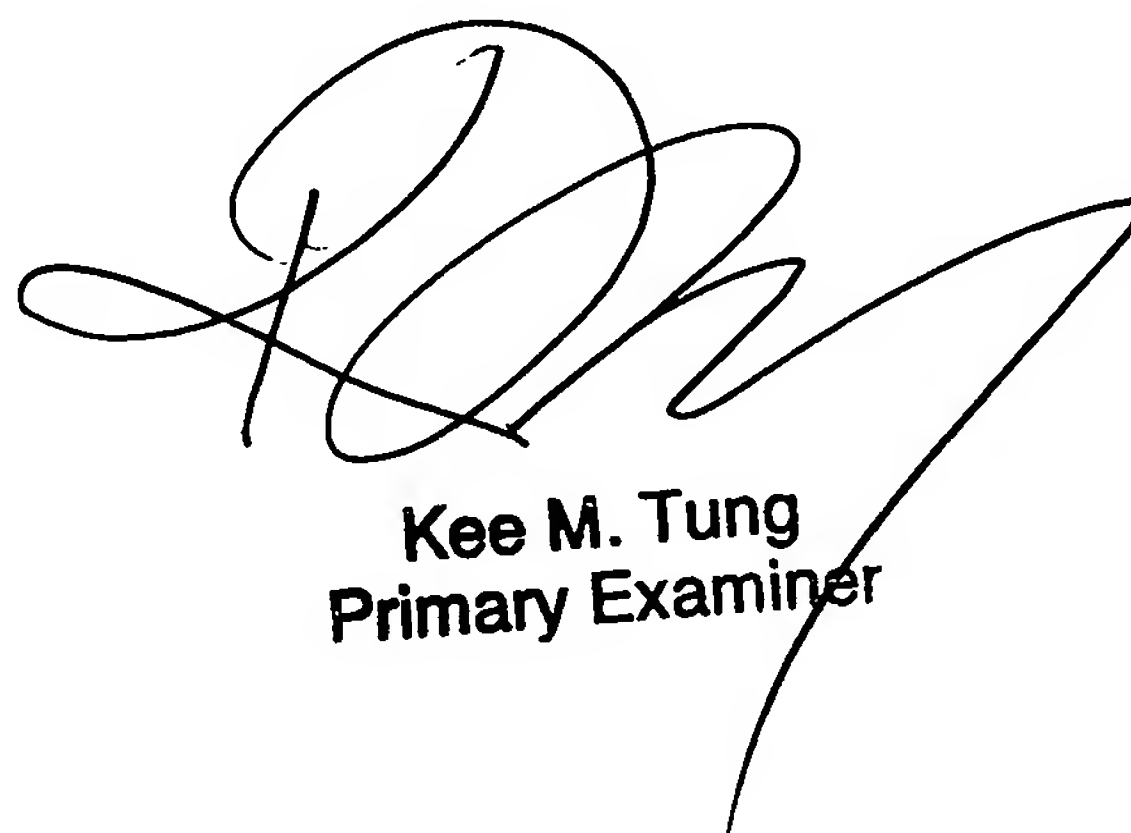CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jin-Cheng Wang whose telephone number is (571) 272-7665. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 - 6:30 (Mon-Thu).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kee Tung can be reached on (571) 272-7794. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

jcw

Kee M. Tung
Primary Examiner